Indonesia:

GROUP SUMMARY REPORT

<table>
<tr><td>. Developments</td><td>1. New trademark registration regulation. Minister of Law Regulation No. 5 of 2026 took effect on 23 February 2026, replacing Regulation No. 67 of 2016 and its 2021 amendment, subject to transitional provisions. It introduces updated publication, opposition and examination timelines and criteria for well-known marks.

2. Service targets and examination quality. DJKI reported progressively shorter administrative service targets for uncomplicated applications: six months in December 2025, five months from 18 August 2026 and four months for applications filed from 1 October 2026.

3. Trademark law reform. Following a public consultation on 10 February 2026, the Government proposed including the trademark amendment in the revised 2026 priority legislative programme. Issues under discussion include consent letters, suspension of examination, acceleration criteria, non-traditional marks and publication of decisions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Statistics</td><td>
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<tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of New Applications</th><th>Average timeframe from filing up to registration (months)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2024</td><td>146,640</td><td>7–8 months</td></tr>
<tr><td>2025</td><td>153,840</td><td>7–8 months</td></tr>
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*) The number of new trademark applications increased by approximately 4.9%, from 146,640 in 2024 to 153,840 in 2025.
**) The average filing-to-registration timeframe remained stable at approximately 7–8 months in 2024 and 2025 despite the increased filing volume.
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<tr><td>Cases</td><td>1. BYD Company Limited v. PT Worcas Nusantara Abadi (DENZA Trademark Dispute)
Supreme Court Decision No. 1338 K/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2025

The Indonesian courts rejected BYD’s cancellation claim and the Supreme Court upheld the earlier DENZA registration owned by PT Worcas Nusantara Abadi. The dispute reaffirmed Indonesia’s first-to-file system: global reputation and overseas use do not, by themselves, displace an earlier Indonesian registration.

The decision highlights the importance of early Indonesian filings and compliance with the statutory and procedural requirements for well-known-mark claims and trademark challenges.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2. Guangzhou Xiaopeng Motors Technology Co., Ltd. v. Roysevelt (XPENG Trademark Dispute)
Supreme Court Decision No. 41 K/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2026

The Supreme Court reversed the Commercial Court’s decision and cancelled Roysevelt’s XPENG registrations in Classes 12 and 37. It held that XPENG had established well-known-mark status through extensive international registrations, global promotion, awards, commercial activities, and successful enforcement abroad.

The Court found that the Indonesian marks reproduced the dominant element “XPENG” with the same spelling and pronunciation. It also concluded that the registrations had been filed in bad faith to imitate and benefit from XPENG’s</td></tr>
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	international reputation. The decision confirms that an earlier Indonesian registration may be cancelled where compelling evidence proves that a foreign mark is well known and the local registrant acted in bad faith. It also highlights the value of international registrations, promotional and commercial evidence, awards, recognition, and prior enforcement decisions in supporting a well-known-mark claim.